

THE GIFT OF  
Albert Greene

CITY

—OF—

ANN ARBOR.

—ITS—

RESOURCES

—AND—

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ADVANTAGES.

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN :  
THE COURIER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.  
1887.

# ANN ARBOR

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# ANN ARBOR,

## ITS RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

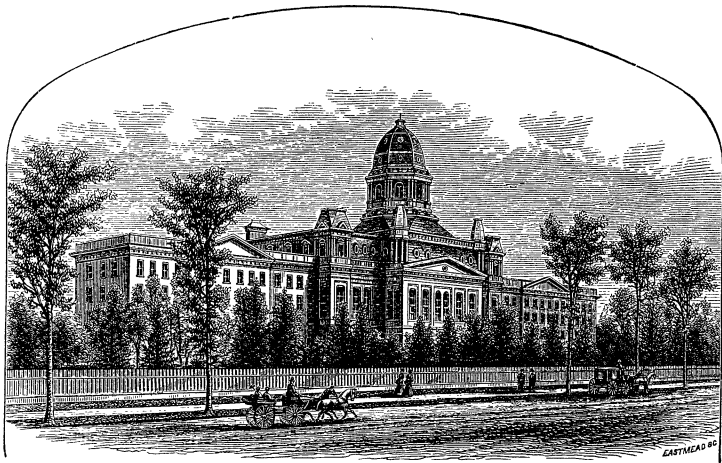


Oral tradition is said to be full of uncertainties but there is authority for the story that Ann Arbor derives its name from an incident which occurred when the country about Ann Arbor was first settled. The story runs, that two families when they came to Michigan located in Washtenaw County on the east and west side of what is now the City of Ann Arbor. As the distance was too great for frequent visits, the wives of the two families used to meet in a beautiful grove half way distant from each home. Their husbands called this meeting place Ann's Arbor as each wife had the name of Ann. In time the meeting place became a village known as Ann Arbor.

To-day the city has fairly earned the name of Arbor City. Long lines of beautiful hard maple and graceful elm trees adorn its streets, giving a delightful shade in summer and adding much to the general appearance of the city.

The City of Ann Arbor is situated on the East and West side of the Huron river near the center of Washtenaw County, State of Michigan thirty-eight miles from Detroit and forty-four miles from Toledo, Ohio. It is the County seat and is the chief city of the County. It is eight hundred and twenty-four feet above the sea, over three hundred feet above the Detroit river and its mean elevation above the Huron river is about eighty feet. The soil is a drift consisting of a sand and gravel bed from thirty to seventy feet in thickness. This, with the bed of the river, which is from fifty to seventy-five feet below the city, makes a perfect system of drainage. In no portion of the city are there low lands or stagnant water. The whole place is entirely free from malaria.

The average annual temperature is about forty-seven degrees F. Owing to its proximity to the great Lakes, the weather is not so cold in winter or so warm in summer as in many other places on the same parallel of latitude. The natural surface configuration about Ann Arbor prevents the occurrence of tornadoes or destructive wind storms. The average annual rain-fall is something over thirty-one inches, and it is so evenly distributed that something more than one half falls between the months of May and October, so that there is seldom a protracted drouth or an excessive and sudden rain-fall. The Huron river never overflows its banks and no



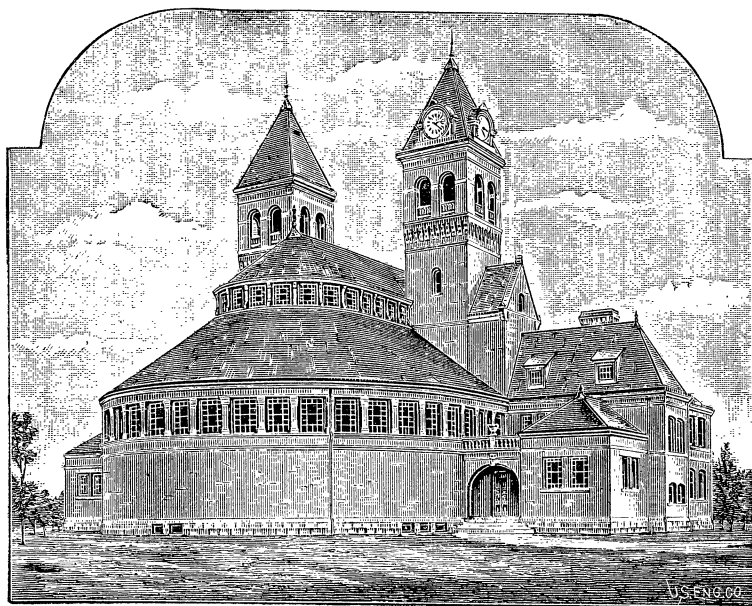
UNIVERSITY HALL.

portion of the city has ever been flooded from high water. Ann Arbor is a healthy city, its death rate being very low, much lower than that of most other cities. Its Board of Health is well organized, and no negligence on the part of its citizens in keeping their yards or grounds is ever allowed. The streets are wide and well kept. The plan of the city is a very good one, the dwellings are not crowded, nearly every house has its lawn and the people take pride in keeping their lawns well cut and in excellent condition. The streets are so hard and level that a stranger in driving over them would think them regularly built macadam roads. The drives about the city are excellent and the views from the hills are grand and very beautiful.

The city is governed by a Mayor and a Board of twelve Aldermen. The Mayor is elected annually, the Aldermen every two years. The city is divided into six wards, each ward being represented in the Board of Aldermen by two persons elected from the ward they represent. The police force is appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, thus securing to the city an excellent and efficient force.

Taxation is very low. The total of the state, city, county and school taxes is about one per cent. The city has no debt, but has a surplus in the treasury of \$15,000. The assessed valuation for this year is over \$5,000,000.



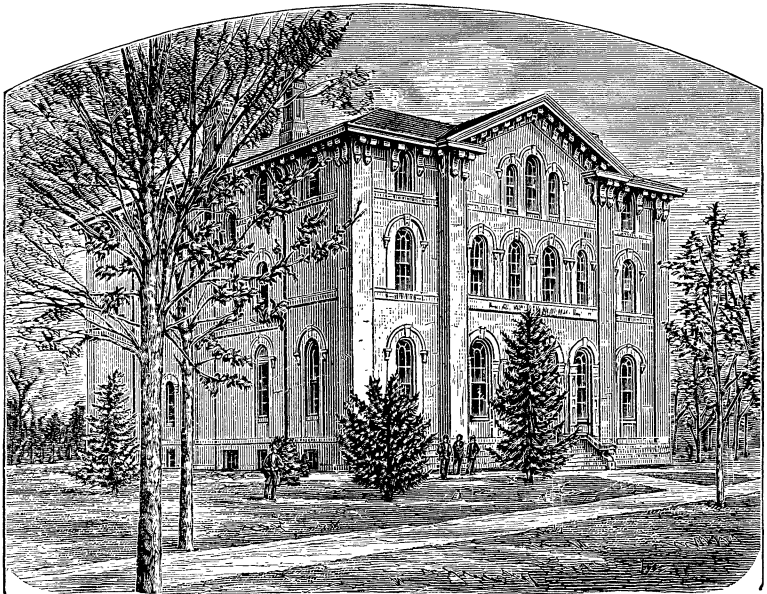


LIBRARY BUILDING.

## THE BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF ANN ARBOR.

For years the tendency of manufacturing enterprises has been to drift to the great business centers where many of them have been maintained by the discrimination in freights made in their favor. The inter state commerce law changes all of this and the geographical centers are now of more importance. Many established factories in the East are now seeking locations which are more favorably situated as distributing points. Enterprises to be established have the same requirement and wish to be placed where labor troubles are at a minimum. It is in part to present Ann Arbor's claims in these directions that this pamphlet has been prepared.

Ann Arbor lies at the intersection of the Michigan Central main line and the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Rail Roads. By the former the entire Michigan Central system is opened up to our shippers. The Toledo Rail Road will soon have a net work of roads in northern Michigan by which that whole section will be brought to our doors. On the south this road is on the most friendly terms with the Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and the Wabash systems. Comment on this statement is unnecessary as it will be appreciated by shippers at a glance.



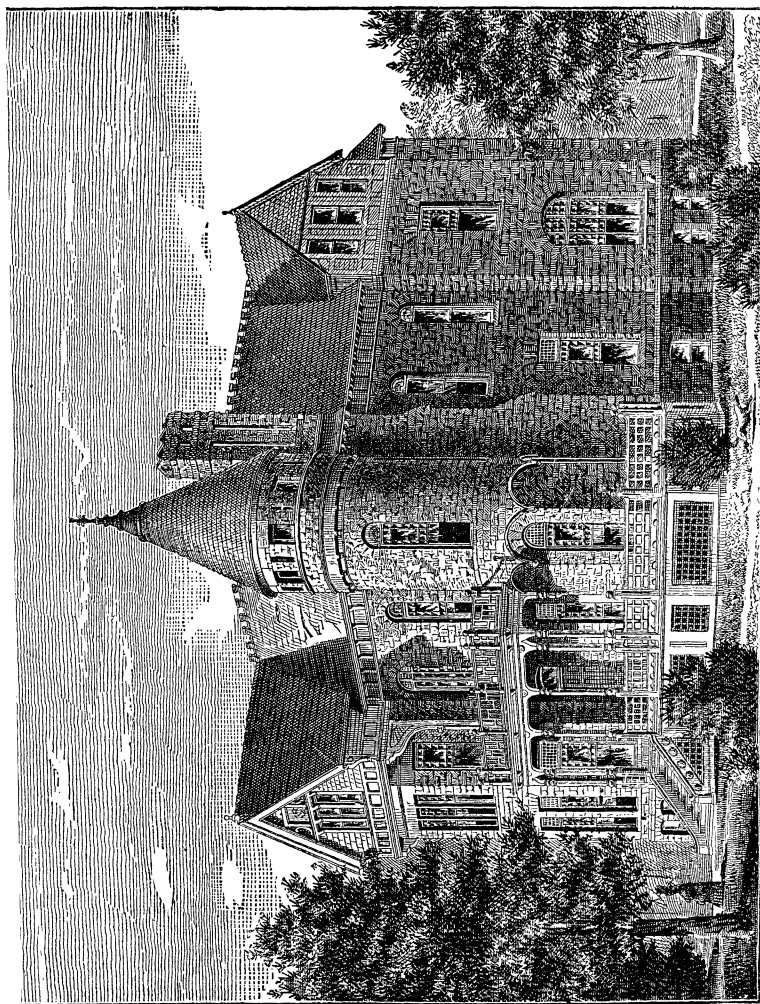
THE LAW BUILDING.

Buildings can be built cheaper in Michigan than in any other state of the Union. Pine lumber can be had in Ann Arbor at the lowest rates. Hard lumber is still produced in the city at the mill of the Hallock estate. Brick are made at several places in and near the city. Lime is brought from Dundee, twenty miles distant, where an abundant supply of limestone is found. Sand suitable for all kinds of masonry exists within the city limits. These facts are mentioned to emphasize the fact that building can be cheaply done here.

The water of the water works is soft and well adapted for boiler use. Soft nut coal used for steam purposes has cost on an average for four years past, \$2.50 per ton on track at Ann Arbor.

It may be of interest to those seeking a location to know something of the business and manufacturing interests already existing. First of all, the city is situated in the center of one of the richest agricultural sections to be found in the country. The soil of the county is for the most part a rich clay loam. A few statistics are given below indicating the diversity of products.

The census of 1884 shows the existence within the county of 15,000 horses and 27,000 head of cattle. The number of sheep given is upwards of 185,000, producing annually more than 1,100,000 pounds of wool.



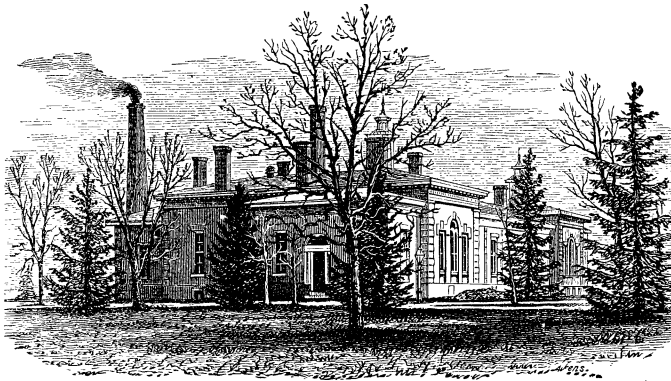
ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY HOUSE.

Nearly 12,000 acres are planted with apple orchards. 100,000 peach trees are noted, mainly in the neighborhood of Ann Arbor. Hay, Indian corn, potatoes, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat are extensively produced.

The yearly production of wheat is from one and a half to two millions of bushels. The marketing of these products is largely done at Ann Arbor, forming an important item of the city's business.

The existence of the agricultural industries requires a large amount of machinery, which we find manufactured at the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works. These works make a variety of farming implements, and, when running to full capacity, employ 100 men.

The wheat marketed at Ann Arbor is all ground in the city, there being three mills with a total grinding capacity of 3,000 bushels per day. The product of the mills finds its way into every State east of Michigan and into all of the States south of the Ohio river. The largest, is the mill of Swift & Co., having a daily capacity of 300 barrels. Its market is mainly in the south. Swathel, Kyer & Peterson's mill has an output of 225 barrels daily. Its products go largely to Virginia, though it has also an extensive eastern trade. The Central Mills has a capacity of 150 barrels a day, its largest market being in the State of Maine. The three mills give employment to 75 men.



THE LABORATORY BUILDING.

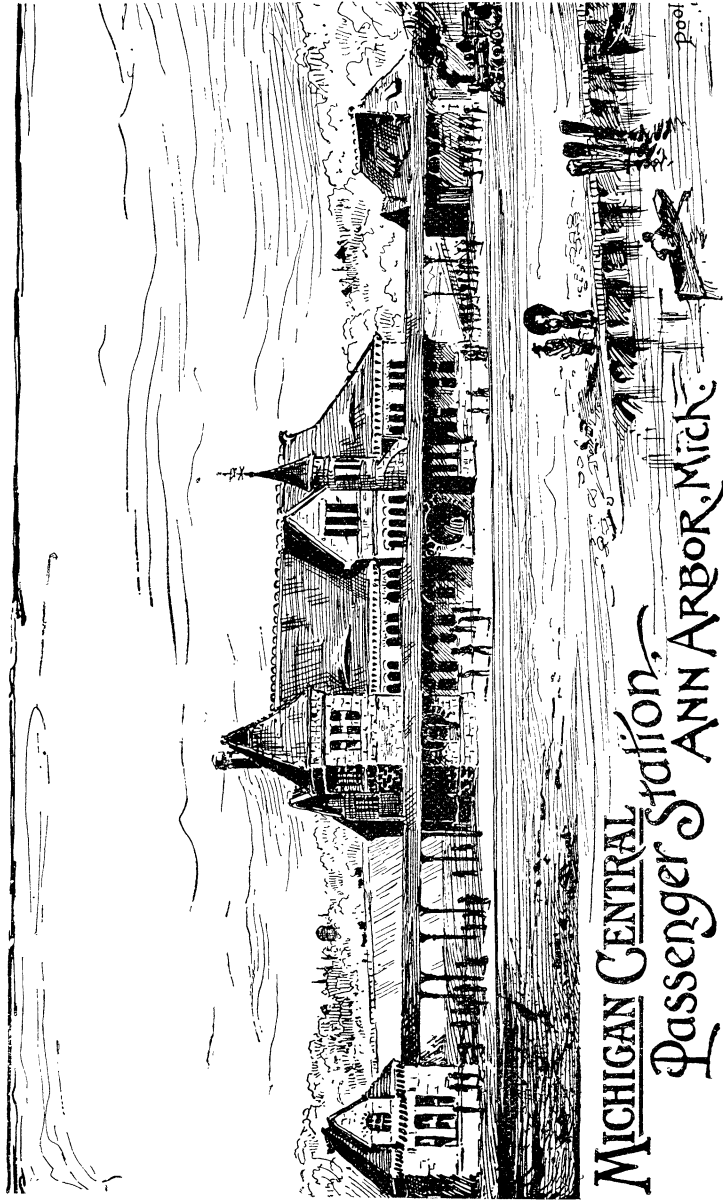
The supply of hard wood timber still being abundant, manufacturies of furniture are naturally in operation. The largest of these is the Michigan Furniture Co's, employing about 60 men. J. Rouschenberger and Gruner and Kuebler have also established smaller factories within the past two years. C. St. Clair & Sons manufacture an approved pattern of school furniture; also the Triumph Wind Mill, which is receiving an extensive sale. The planing mills of Luick Bros., Herman Krapf and John Armstrong, do an extensive business in making sash, doors, and blinds. At the last named mill are made the Knowlton bath-tubs.

The organ works of D. F. Allmendinger were established in 1872. The demand for the organ has steadily increased, and the product of the works will now be supplemented by the manufacture of pianos.

The City Foundry and Machine Shop, now operated by Oliver Gretton, has been in existence 45 years. The patterns made in this time have all been preserved and a large item of the business done is with the older manufacturies of the State.

The carriage factories of Walker Bros., Wurster & Kirn, Wagner Bros., and A. R. Schmidt, all do a large business, the vehicles manufactured numbering several thousand yearly,





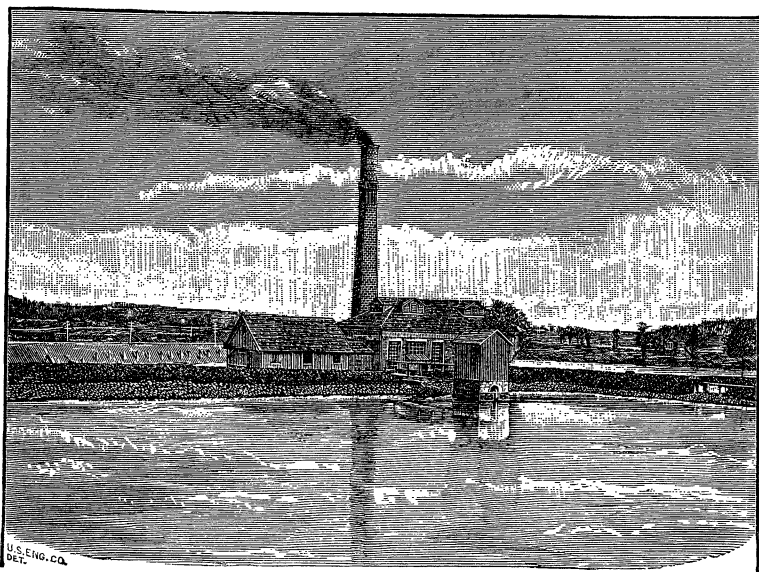
MICHIGAN CENTRAL  
Passenger Station,  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

and running from the heavy farmer's wagon to the most expensive carriages.

In spite of the depression which has affected the tanning interest in small towns, the Ann Arbor Tanning Co., organized with a capital of \$40,000, keeps steadily at work. The Wood Pulp Mill, of the Cornwell Bros., was established in 1885. Its product is wholly consumed in the extensive paper mills of the Cornwell Manufacturing Co., located just above the city and in the Superior Paper Mills at the water power below.

There are several other manufacturing interests among which may be mentioned the Egan Imperial Truss Co., and the manufacture of Pharmaceutical preparations by Eberbach & Co.

From the above outline it will be seen that the manufacturing establishments of Ann Arbor cover an extended field. They have been so managed that they have been and now are, for the most part, run on full time. Land being cheap, as well as building material, the workmen employed speedily secure homes of their own. These conditions are productive of contentment and conducive to harmony and friendly feeling between employers and the employed to such an extent that strikes and labor troubles are unknown in Ann Arbor. It is to this locality, with these advantages that we invite strangers to come, to share in the goodly heritage given to us.



WATER WORKS BUILDING AND RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Inquiries directed to the Corresponding Secretary of this Association, C. E. Hiscock, Ann Arbor, Michigan, will receive a cheerful response.

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## THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The rare educational advantages offered in Ann Arbor have attracted many of our most intelligent citizens hither, and have led them to make this place their permanent home. At the head of the institutions of learning, both of the city and the State, stands the University. Under various forms the University has been in existence since 1817. It is just celebrating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the organization under which it has existed in Ann Arbor. It was opened here for the reception of students in 1841. It has steadily and rapidly grown until now it stands among the very foremost universities of the land, whether judged by the extent and variety of its work, by the renown of its teachers, or by the number of its students.

Owing to the generosity of the United States Government and that of the State of Michigan, it is enabled to offer its ample and varied instruction at a very trifling cost to the student. Acting in accordance with the spirit of the great Ordinance of 1787, Congress made grants of land to Michigan

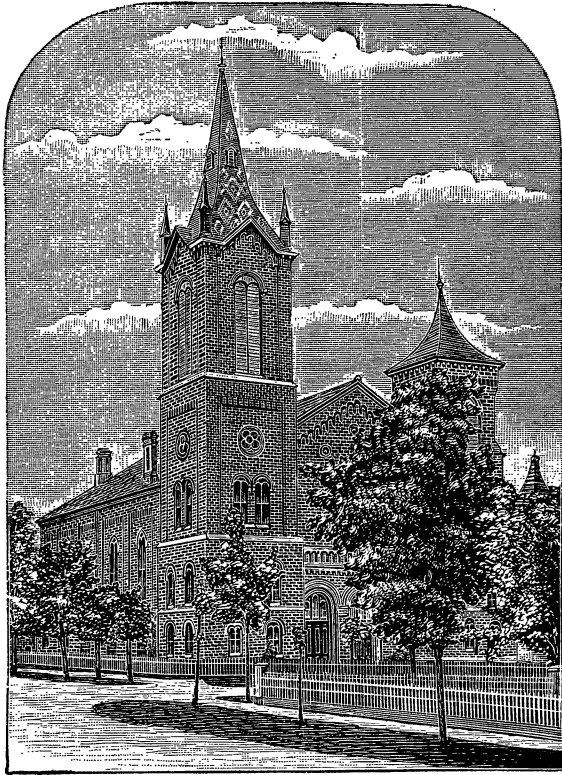


ST. THOMAS CATHOLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

for the endowment of a University, from which something more than half a million dollars was realized. The State holds that fund in trust and turns over the interest to the University. In addition to that, Michigan gives to the University the proceeds of a one-twentieth mill tax on the property of the State, and for many years has made large special appropriations for the erection of University buildings and for other purposes in aid of the Institution.

Consequently the University has been able to expand its work and multiply its facilities for instruction with great rapidity, and at the same time to offer its advantages at such a moderate rate, an almost nominal rate, in fact, that students have been drawn hither from every state and territory of this country and from every continent of the globe. So cosmopolitan a body of students can be found at no other institution in the land. A considerable proportion of the population of the city consists of families who have removed here to enjoy the unusual opportunities for education afforded by this great institution.

The University buildings, twelve in number, are situated in a campus, containing forty acres, adorned with trees. Three new buildings are at once to be erected. The Scientific Museum contains 2,500 Mineralogical specimens, 41,000 Geological specimens, about 255,000 specimens in Natural History, and

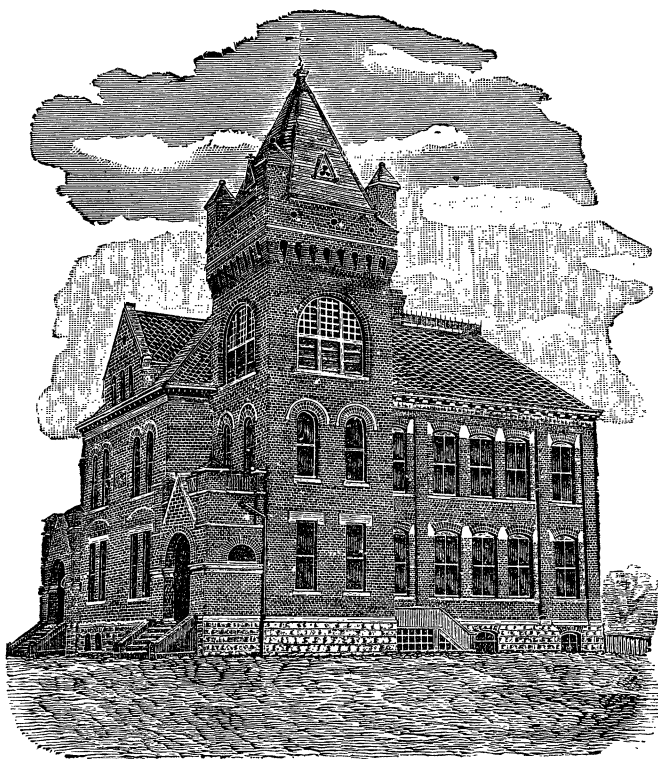


THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

70,000 botanical specimens, and a very large and choice collection of articles, designed to illustrate the cotton, silk and porcelain manufactures of China. This Chinese collection formed the exhibit of China at the New Orleans Exposition, and was presented to the University by the Chinese Government. It is unique and interesting. The Art Gallery contains a valuable collection of statues, busts, pictures and medals. RANDOLPH ROGERS, the distinguished sculptor, has presented to it the casts of all his works, more than a hundred in number, and about one-half of them have been received. The late HENRY C. LEWIS of Coldwater bequeathed to the University his great collection of works of art, comprising about six hundred and fifty paintings and some forty pieces of statuary. These are at present at Coldwater, but are ultimately to be transferred to the Gallery.

The Libraries contain over 60,000 volumes and over 12,000 pamphlets. The General Library is kept in a fire-proof building, which has a reading room for 210 readers, seminary rooms, and all the conveniences of a modern library building of the most approved plan. Several special collections are included in the Library. We may name the Parsons Library, composed mainly of books on Political Economy, Statistics, etc., the McMillan Shakespeare Library, containing 2,600 volumes, the Library of the School of Political Science, selected





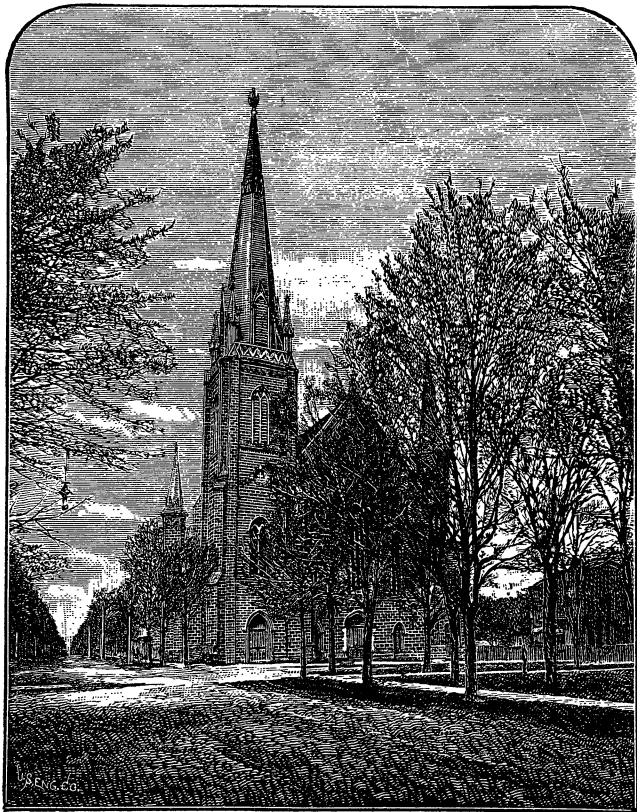
TAPPAN SCHOOL.

with special reference to the wants of students of History and Politics, and the German-American Goethe Library.

The scientific instruction is given largely by laboratory methods. Eleven laboratories are required for the various kinds of work. The Chemical Laboratory, one of the largest in the country, has tables to accomodate 262 students at a time. A new edifice about to be erected will contain ampler accommodation than we now have for three of our Laboratories and for a Hygienic Laboratory, which we are now to establish to study questions of hygiene, public sanitation, etc.

The University consists of six Departments, the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts (the collegiate Department), the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the Department of Law, the School of Pharmacy, the Homœopathic Medical College and the Dental College.

In the Literary Department there are four general courses, the Classical, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Latin-Scientific, in which Greek is not included, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, the Scientific, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the English, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. In the Scientific Course are included Courses in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering. In connection with the study of engineering, shop-work is provided to familiarize students with various mechanical



THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

processes. Students may be permitted to pursue special courses of selected studies, if they do not seek a degree. In nearly all the work a pretty large liberty of choice of studies is left to the pupils. Four years are ordinarily required to complete a course for graduation.

In the Department of Medicine and Surgery and in the Homœopathic Medical College the course covers three terms of nine months each; in the Law School, the School of Pharmacy and the Dental College two terms of nine months each are given to the regular courses. In the Dental College three terms are recommended.

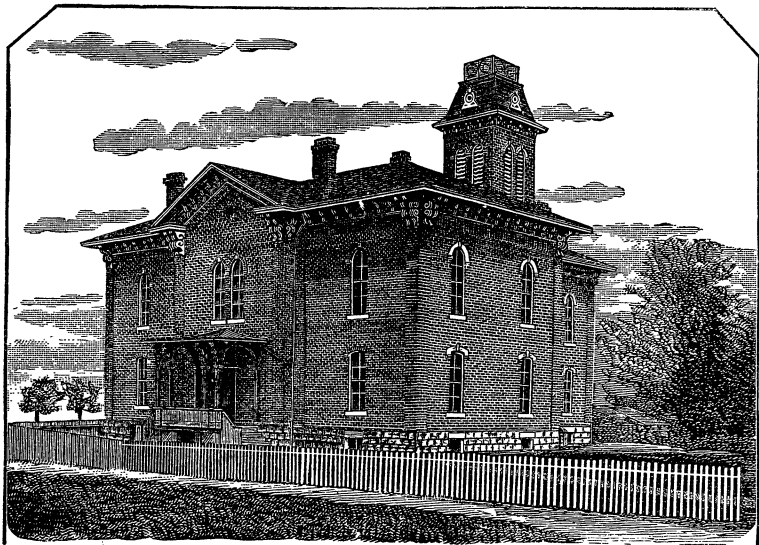
All Departments are open to women on the same conditions as to men.

The fees for Michigan students are lower than the fees for students from elsewhere. The charges are as follows:

*For Michigan students*, matriculation fee, paid but once and entitling the student to the privileges of a permanent membership in the University, ten dollars. *For other students*, twenty-five dollars.

*For Michigan students*, the annual fee in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, twenty dollars. *For other students*, thirty dollars.

*For Michigan students*, in any of the Professional Schools, twenty-five dollars. *For other students*, thirty-five dollars.



THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.

The graduation fee for all students is ten dollars.

Those who pursue Laboratory Courses pay for the materials and apparatus consumed by them. The cost is different in different kinds of work, but is nowhere heavy.

Room rent varies from seventy-five cents to two dollars a week for each student. Table board is obtained in private families for from two to four dollars a week, and in clubs for from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a week. Houses or apartments can be rented in all parts of the city.

The number of Professors, Instructors and Assistants is over eighty. The attendance of students in the year 1886-7 is as follows:

Department of Literature, Science and the Arts-----	693
Department of Medicine and Surgery-----	321
Department of Law-----	338
School of Pharmacy-----	67
Homœopathic Medical College-----	62
College of Dental Surgery-----	91
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Total-----	1,572

The number who graduate from all Departments annually varies from about 330 to about 400. Just about one half of all the students reside in Michigan. There are present this year students from the following foreign provinces and states: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba,



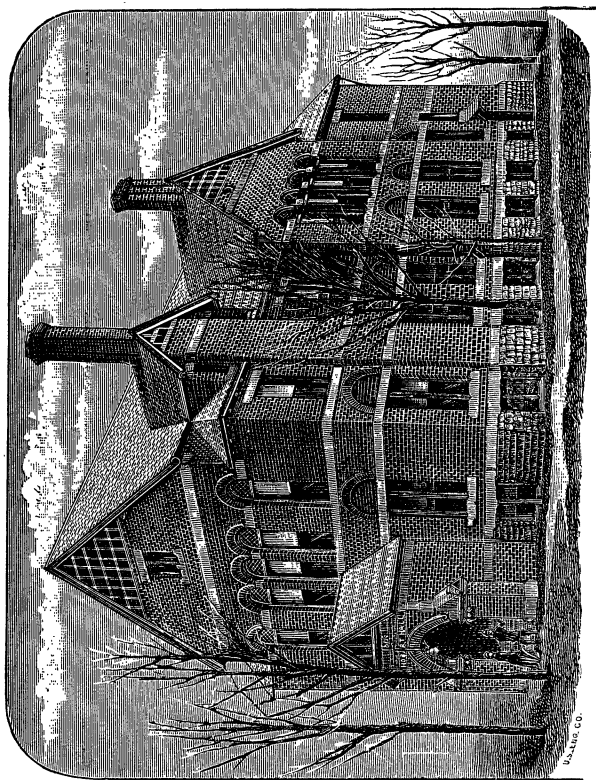
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Costa Rica, Gautemala, Columbia, England, Italy, Turkey, Russia, the Hawaiian Islands, and Japan.

It will readily be seen that the existence of the University in Ann Arbor renders the city an attractive place of residence to intelligent families, not only by reason of the advantages presented to the young men and young women to obtain a liberal education, but also by reason of the opportunities for intellectual enjoyment and culture presented to all residents of the place. The University Libraries, Art Gallery and Museums of Science are open to all, and visitors are always welcomed to the lecture halls of the University, so far as is compatible with the proper accomodation of the students. During the year there is always given in the University a considerable number of addresses and lectures by distinguished men and also not a few concerts and other entertainments of a high order. Life in the University city is therefore congenial to persons of refined and cultivated taste. These facts are worthy of the consideration of those who desire to choose a home in a city where they may secure for their children either collegiate or professional education, or where they may themselves find cultivated society and the opportunities for culture.

Those who desire more detailed information concerning the work of the University can receive gratuitously the University Calendar by applying to JAMES H. WADE, *Secretary*.



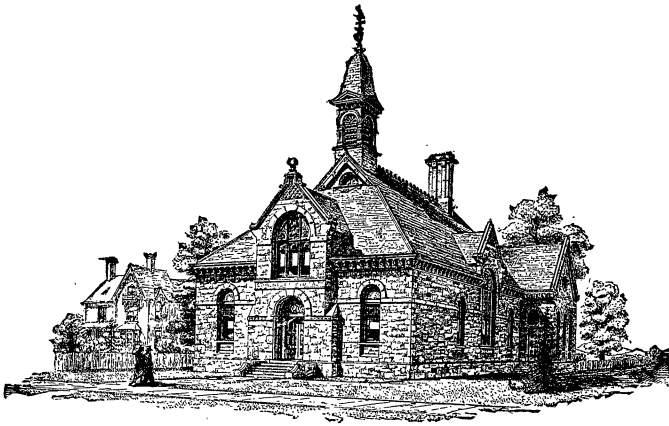


HOBART HALL.

## PROPOSED BUILDING OF THE STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Twenty-nine years ago (the winter of 1857-8) the first college Christian Association in this country was organized in the University of Michigan. It has increased in membership from 15 or 20 to 329 at the present time (1887), making it the largest college Christian Association in the world.

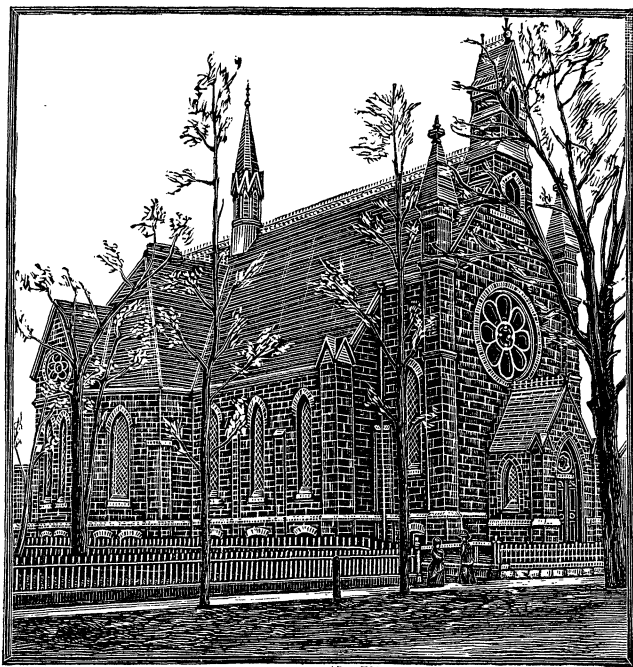
One of its meetings, that held Sunday morning, is sometimes attended by over 400 students. The canvassing committee of the Association is organized in every class of every department for the purpose of reaching all the students that can be reached, and of exerting a moral and religious influence upon them. The socials of the Association are attended by hundreds of the students. Its Bible classes meet every Sunday afternoon for the careful and systematic study of the scriptures. The Association library numbers about a thousand volumes of religious literature, including many of the standard works in every department of theological study. In connection with the Association there are organized two bands, one of those who intend to enter the mission field, home or foreign, and the other of those who expect to take up the work of the ministry. The former has



PROPOSED CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

14 and the latter 15 members. The Association publishes a monthly bulletin throughout the collegiate year, which is the recognized religious periodical of the University.

The demand for a new building for the Association has now become imperative. An eligible site has been purchased and liberal subscriptions have already been made to the building fund. It is proposed as soon as the necessary amount is secured, to proceed at once with the erection of the stone edifice, the elevation of which is shown above. When it is considered that the University of Michigan with its 1572 students stands second to but one other University in the country in point of numbers, leading Yale by 429, and falling only 125 below Harvard, while in its literary department alone it has about 180 more students than Princeton, 445 more than Brown, 398 more than Williams, 357 more than Amherst, and 329 more than Bowdoin, it will be seen that here is a weighty center of influence, and the facts given above show that the members of the Students' Christian Association are keenly alive to the importance of their trust. The sympathy of the various religious denominations of the State is indicated by the fact that the work of the Association has been endorsed by the Baptist State Conventions of '84 and '86, the Congregational State General Association of '84, the Detroit and Michigan Methodist Conferences of '84 and '86, and the Presbyterian Synods of '84 and '86.



THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The University, it will be seen, is a center of religious as well as of intellectual life, and should enlist the active interest and support of the Christian people, not only of the State of Michigan, but also of the great group of States from which its students are drawn.

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## THE ANN ARBOR SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Among the many educational advantages of the city, the Ann Arbor School of Music must be considered one of its most important. Established by prominent citizens in 1880 with a small teaching force and small attendance, it has steadily grown till its board of instructors number nine and the students about 125.

It is the aim of those who have the school in charge to do educational work, and thus bring it to a level with the work done in the other educational institutions. That it has been successful in this all testify, but most warmly those who have been students in the school. It is also evidenced by the quality of practical results as shown in the performances of its students, and their success as teachers. It has broad and comprehensive courses of study, and in connection with the High School gives a course of literary and musical study for which a diploma is awarded by the High School. Instruction



WATER WORKS STORAGE RESERVOIR.

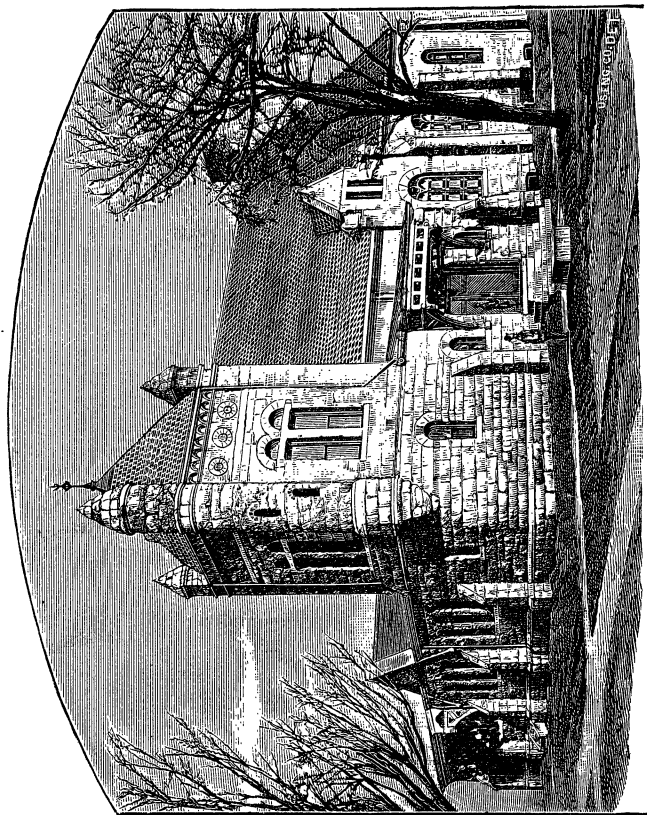
is given in piano, organ, violin, voice culture and singing, harmony and composition, choral music and methods of teaching. Efforts are being made, and will no doubt soon be realized, for the erection and furnishing of a suitable building.

The present population of Ann Arbor is about, nine thousand, excluding two thousand students in the University and High School who, though they are in the city for nine months of the year, are not enrolled as residents. The mild climate of Ann Arbor and vicinity has made it the center of a great fruit-growing industry. The fruit farms about the city are the wonder and admiration of strangers who see them. The large peach orchards afford the finest of peaches and Washtenaw has done much to make the reputation of Michigan apples second to none in the markets of the world. In fact, Ann Arbor was for years the home of the Apple King, D. Henning. The soil is specially adapted to the raising of small fruits and the markets of Detroit and Toledo are well supplied with berries and other small fruits in their season besides affording a constant supply for home use.

Vegetables of all kinds are profitably and successfully grown, and on the low lands three miles south of the city excellent crops of celery and onions are raised. Good judges pronounce the celery superior to that grown at Kalamazoo.

The city is compact and exceedingly well built, most of



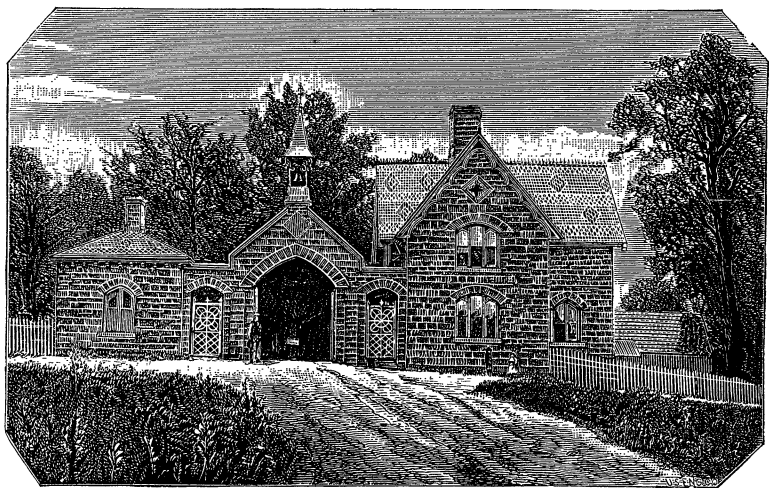


THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

the buildings being of brick and stone. The native boulders which abound in the hills around the city are extensively used for foundations. Scarcely a house is built without them for the foundation. Several of the handsome dwellings are built entirely from these boulders. The new Michigan Central depot at Ann Arbor is built of these stones and it is said to be the most beautiful building on the whole line of road. Several of the city churches are also built from them and they are classed among our best public buildings.

The growth of Ann Arbor is healthy and constant. One hundred new buildings were erected last year and this year's building promises still better. Real estate is steadily appreciating in value and those who have bought it have found it an excellent investment.

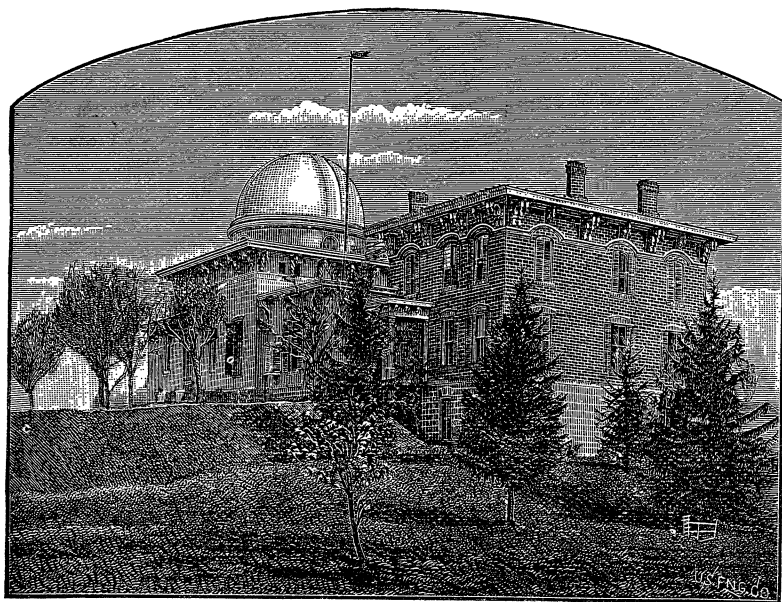
There are two lines of railroad crossing each other at Ann Arbor. The Michigan Central with its main line and the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Mount Pleasant, Michigan. This road is now building still further north and will soon form a trunk line of railway extending across Michigan. The advantage of having two such lines of railroad has made for Ann Arbor the best possible shipping facilities, these roads giving the same freight rates as Detroit, enabling shippers to take advantage of all markets. As an evidence of the increase in the business,



FOREST HILL CEMETERY ENTRANCE.

the records of the Michigan Central kept at Ann Arbor show that the volume of business has more than doubled in the last six years though at that time it was the only railroad then reaching the place. More passenger tickets are sold at this station than at any other point on the line between Detroit and Chicago. The business of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Rail Road is also very large and is rapidly increasing.

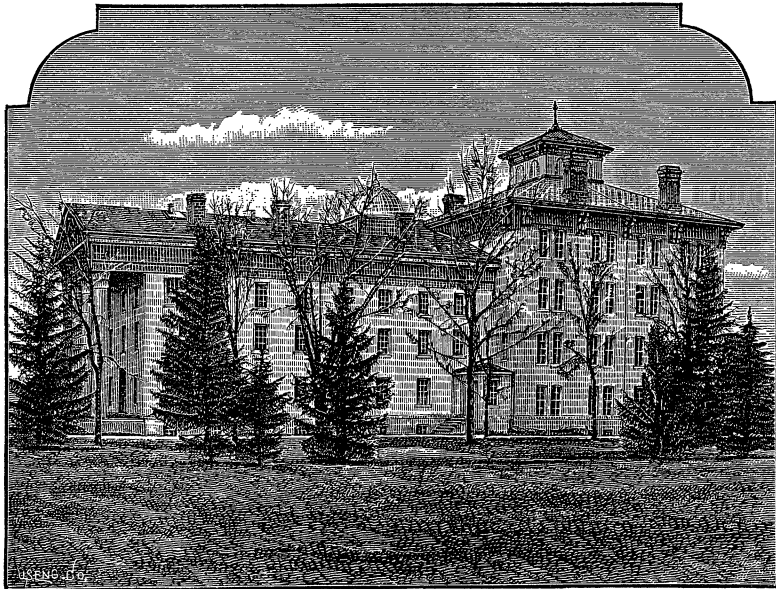
Ann Arbor has been called the city of churches and schools, and no place has done more to earn this title. All denominations are well represented. The church buildings are large and well built. The congregations are also large, the average attendance being very good indeed. The societies are out of debt and can afford to pay good salaries, which enables them to engage excellent men for the several pulpits. A special effort is made to secure a large attendance of students and a good proportion of students attend the regular Sabbath services. Hobart Guild Hall has just been completed by St. Andrew's Society, which has for its special purpose the instruction of students in church literature and to bring them together under good influences. A regular course of lectures each year will be given by the ablest men in the Episcopal Church. Several of the churches intend to organize a similar movement. The Presbyterians have already formed the Tappan Hall Association and have a good building site secured, while the



OBSERVATORY.

Methodists have an organization known as the Cocker League. These and other associations show that the several churches are fully alive to their opportunities.

The people of Ann Arbor are justly proud of its school system. Students from its High School can be found in nearly every state and territory. It has a reputation which brings to it students from all quarters, who prepare to enter the University. Its students are distinguished in college for their accurate scholarship and advanced standing, resulting from the thorough preparatory work done while at the High School. The six ward schools have an excellent corps of teachers under whom the work of preparing for the High School is done. Superintendent W. S. Perry, who has had the general supervision of the city schools for the last seventeen years, is well known as a ripe scholar and is in the front rank as an educator. About one-half the attendance at the High School is made up from non-resident students, who come to secure the special training for University work which it affords. These pay annually over five thousand dollars for tuition and it has a larger attendance of non-resident pupils than any other High School in the United States. The St. Thomas Catholic society completed a very handsome school building last year and they now have a large and well equipped school. Each of the Lutheran churches also have separate parochial schools which

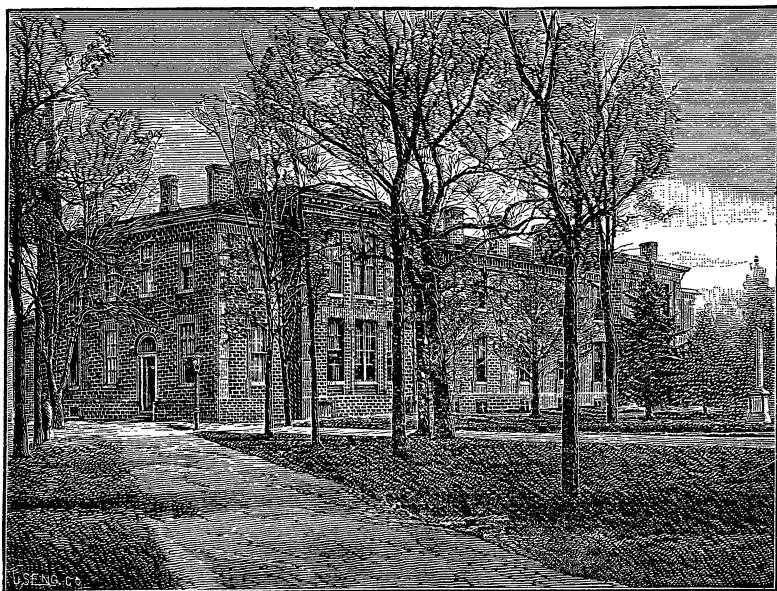


DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

are in good condition and have a large attendance. The educational advantages afforded by Ann Arbor are unsurpassed and they are the pride of its people.

Next to its schools and churches Ann Arbor ranks its system of water supply. It is without doubt one of the best built systems of water works ever constructed. The works were completed in the fall of 1885 under the direction of Prof. Chas. E. Greene, of the University. Over twenty miles of street mains are already laid. The water is taken from a series of springs situated two miles above the city. These springs flow out from the foot of a range of hills which form a magnificent water-shed and afford a constant supply of pure spring water sufficient to supply a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. The water from these springs flows into a reservoir and is pumped from this to a storage reservoir situated on a hill one hundred and seventy-five feet above Main street, thus affording to the city the best possible fire protection, giving a pressure of from sixty to one hundred pounds to the square inch in the different parts of the city. That the residents appreciate the advantage of having good water the record of the first year's applications fully shows. Over seven hundred and fifty water connections were made, a thing never before accomplished by any city of twice the size of Ann Arbor. The pressure is sufficient to run water motors to

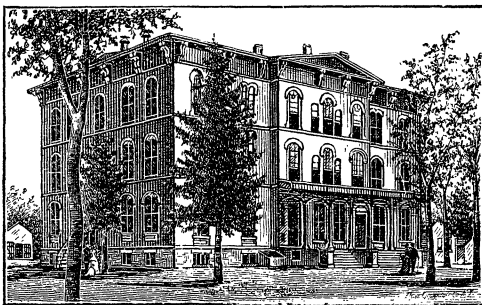




CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

advantage and manufacturers in need of light power find them a convenient and useful motive power. Small manufacturing enterprises especially find these water motors useful and convenient. The city has three lighting companies. The Ann Arbor Gas Company, the Thomson-Houston Electric Light and Power Company, and the Edison Incandescent Electric Light Co. All of these companies are well managed and give to the residents a choice from three good lights. The Thomson-Houston Co. have the contract for lighting the city with sixty-seven of their arc lights, which are placed at the intersection of the streets and they afford to the streets a very strong and steady light, sufficient to penetrate the dense foliage of the shade trees, giving to the streets on the darkest nights the appearance of moonlight. The business interests of Ann Arbor are well managed and are controlled by an active energetic class of business men. Both a wholesale and retail trade is done and large stocks of goods are carried to accomodate the constantly increasing business of the growing city.

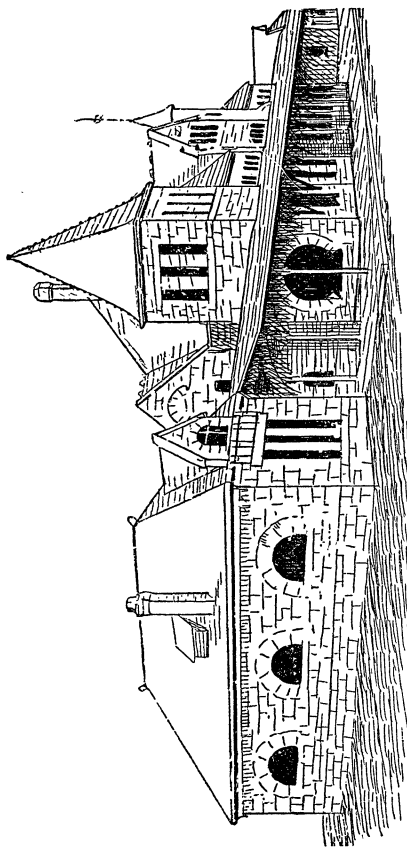
Years ago Ann Arbor showed its faith in a liberal supply of printers ink. It now publishes more newspapers than any other city of twice its size in the state. It has two mammoth publishing houses employing a large number of hands and several smaller establishments, all of which do good work and a good deal of it. Among the newspapers we find the *Courier*,



THE HIGH SCHOOL.

and *Register*, both Republican in politics, the *Argus* and *Democrat*, which are Democratic, the *Washtenaw Post* and *Journal*, each published in German and independent in politics. All these are weekly papers. There are several medical journals published, among these are the *Medical Advance*, a homœopathic monthly, and the *Physician and Surgeon*, a monthly journal devoted to medicine and surgery, edited and published in the interests of the regular school.

The health of the people is cared for by skillful and experienced physicians who have become eminent in their profession, and have a well earned State and National reputation. This can be said of both our city doctors and those connected with the University, who also practice their profession. The bar is also well represented, at the head of which is Hon. T. M. Cooley, the President of the Inter State Commerce Commission. The Probate and Circuit Courts are held at Ann Arbor in the new Court House, built by both the city and county. The Common Council have their assembly room in this building. The banking interests are well sustained by the First National, the Savings, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, which have a combined deposit account of about one million dollars. Each of the banks have a good surplus fund, and each are doing a large and growing business. Their officers are among our best business men, and the large deposit account

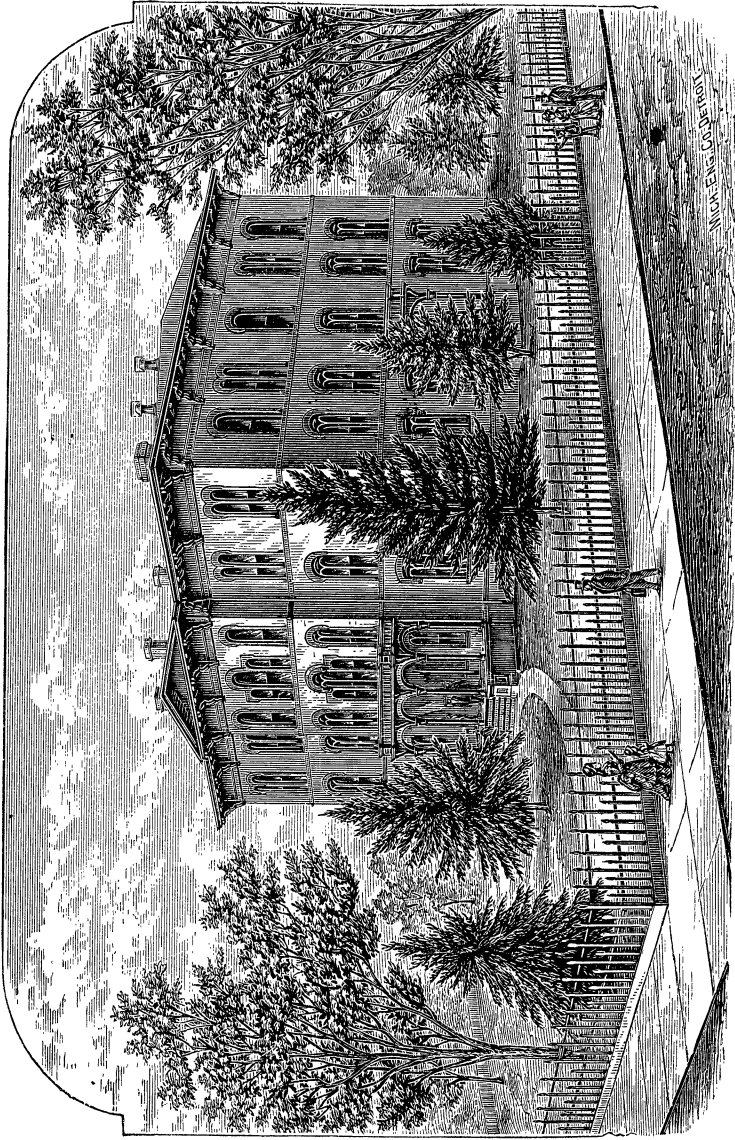


THE PROPOSED DEPOT OF THE T., A. A. & N. M. R. R.

shows that they have the entire confidence of the people. A new building and loan association has just been organized, and bids fair to be quite successful. The different orders and societies are well represented and are under successful management, many of these have their own halls, which are beautifully furnished; especially is this true of the Knights' Templar Commanderies and Masonic Lodges.

The city has several hotels, among which are Cooks, the Arlington, which is a new hotel; the Franklin, the Germania, which was built last year, and the Union. All these hotels are doing a good business. The Cook House is the largest and it is well provided with the modern improvements. Excellent tables are set by both the Arlington and Franklin. No traveler now need pass Ann Arbor by for fear he will not be well cared for if he stops over at either of the hotels. The Opera House, which has recently been improved and refurnished has a seating capacity of twelve hundred. The manager is active and energetic and has been able to secure a fine list of entertainments each year. Our people are able to see and hear the best actors and finest musicians without going out of the city.

The Huron river affords excellent opportunities for boating, and is well stocked with fish of many kinds; recently it has been stocked with brook trout, which are beginning to show themselves, several having been caught this year. There are

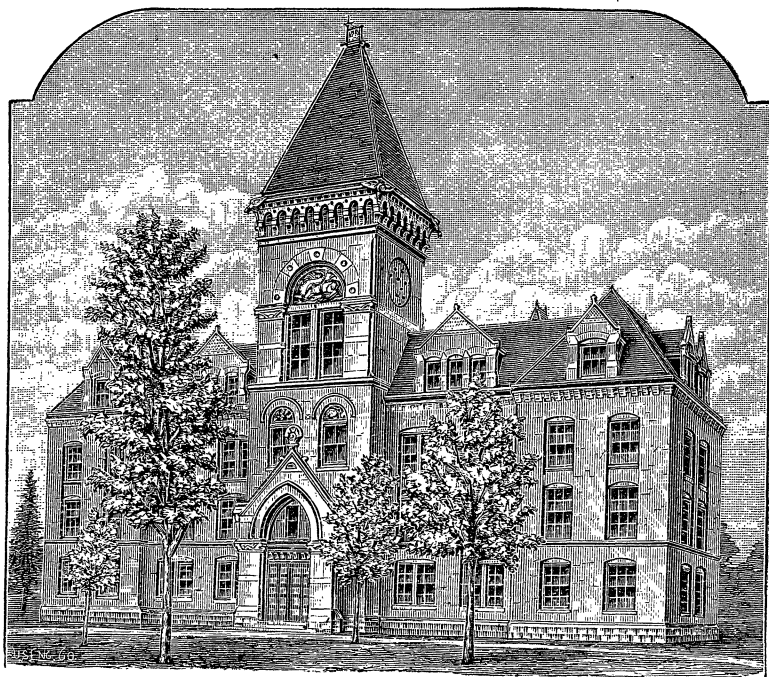


SCHOOL BUILDING.

several beautiful lakes a few miles from the city which afford excellent fishing for the lovers of the rod and line.

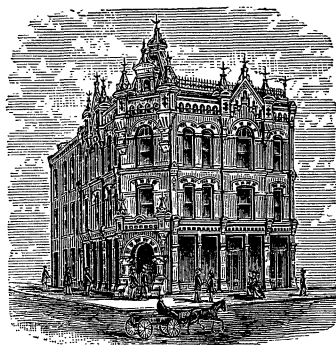
To parties who have a moderate income and who wish to find a pleasant place for a home we say come to Ann Arbor. Living is as cheap here as any where else. The markets are well supplied with the best fruits and vegetables in their season, and now that we have direct railway connection the Southern markets are used quite extensively, and the winter months show many of the Southern fruits and vegetables in our markets at very reasonable prices. To others who are compelled to earn their own living, we say that most of the residents own their own homes, and many persons have purchased them with the money they have saved from their own labor. Wages have always been good, and Ann Arbor never has suffered from business depression as have many of the smaller cities. Money is never as close in this place as elsewhere, and good loans can always be secured at a reasonable rate of interest. To persons desiring to engage in manufacturing the city presents many advantages, there is always capital here seeking investment; the fact that there are two competing lines of railway; that the railroads now make the same rates here they make at Detroit and Toledo; the cheap fuel we have from a union with the coal roads; the cheapness of all building material; the abundance of hard wood timber which abounds in the county of Washte-





THE MUSEUM,

naw, so plenty is it that it is largely used for fuel; the many good sites for manufactories in different parts of the city not yet utilized, all combine to make this a good point for persons to locate who are intending to engage in this business. Although we already have quite a large number of these industries, yet there is room for more, and there is a general desire on the part of our citizens to do whatever is necessary to secure more of them. Persons coming with the intention of building or adding to these interests will be well received and given substantial encouragement. Several new enterprises have come in this year, among which we mention the Ferguson Road Cart Company, which starts out under the most favorable auspices being now far behind in their orders, and working a full force of men; this company came to Ann Arbor in preference, though it received much larger offers from other cities. A new fruit and vegetable evaporator and dryer has just been secured and it will soon commence business. To parties desiring real estate investments Ann Arbor presents some excellent opportunities. Lands are steadily appreciating in value, while there is no speculator's boom in progress, yet it is apparent that Ann Arbor is having a healthy and vigorous growth. No doubt the city's excellent financial condition is helping in this advance. Few western towns can say that their city has no debt, but has a surplus in its treasury.

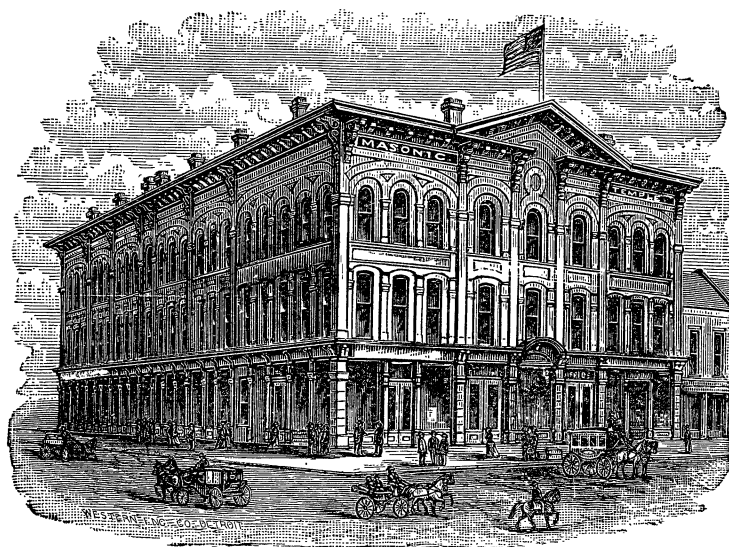


THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

The business done at the Ann Arbor postoffice has for years been steadily growing until it has become so large that the city is entitled to free delivery. Application to the Post-office Department at Washington has been made asking that Ann Arbor be allowed a free delivery. The Department has granted this request after sending an Inspector here to ascertain if the city was entitled to free delivery. The first of July will bring with it this improvement for Ann Arbor. A new corporation; the Ann Arbor Fuel Gas Company, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars has just been organized. This company have determined to bore some test wells for oil and gas. If this company succeed in finding a good flow of gas or oil it will give to our city's growth an impetus which will make it an important manufacturing centre, and add one more to its long list of advantages.

A firm have just completed arrangements for bringing oil to Ann Arbor in tank cars, and have also made arrangements for building large storage reservoirs and will make this their distributing point for their large and rapidly growing wholesale trade.

There are two competing lines of telegraph, the Western Union and the Michigan Postal, or United Lines. Also a telephone exchange, with 140 subscribers, giving direct communication with all the principal cities and villages in the State.



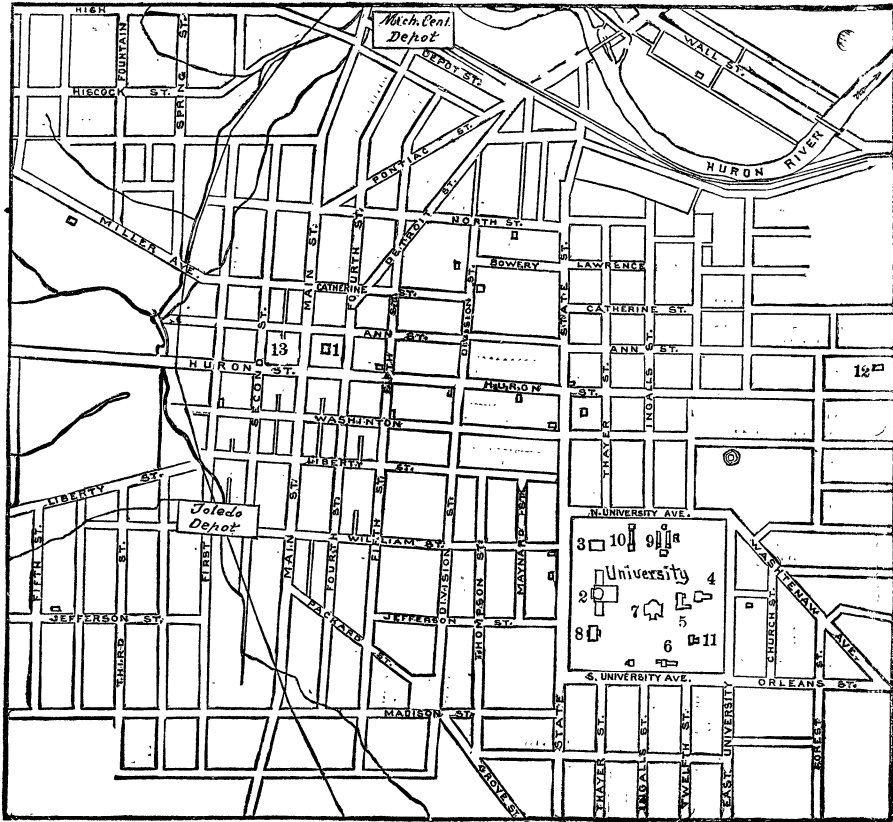
Ann Arbor is not behind in her devotion to art. The Ann Arbor Art Club is a regularly organized association of artists who meet regularly in the parlors of Randall's art store. The club has just closed a very successful Art Loan Exhibit, held in the Ladies' Library building. The Ladies' Library Association is well established, owning a handsome building of their own, and an exceedingly well selected library of books and periodicals. By the payment of an annual fee of one dollar, any citizen can have the use of this library and draw books therefrom. Connected with this organization is the Tuesday Club, maintained by the ladies of the Ladies' Library Association, who meet every week to listen to literary papers and discuss current topics.

No description of Ann Arbor would be complete without mention of Forest Hill Cemetery. It is situated upon a range of hills east of the city. These hills are covered with a fine growth of oak, hickory, elm and maple trees. The grounds are well laid out affording excellent drives, and from the north side is seen the most beautiful view of the valley of the Huron river, which the hills about the city furnish. Artists have pronounced this one of the finest landscapes to be seen any where. In fact when a stranger first visits Ann Arbor and sees its varied scenery, its beautiful hills, its many miles of level streets, its charming and delightful shaded walks, its handsome and well

built public buildings, its grand and magnificent University, its well managed schools, its pure spring water flowing from the distant hills, its brilliant electric lights, these all combine to make him desire to seek a home for himself in such a highly favored city, while to the home resident all these blessings only make him feel that Ann Arbor is the place of all others the best to live in and enjoy the comforts of home.



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|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Court House.     | 3. Law Dep't.     | 5. Chemical Lab'y. | 7. Library. | 9. Hospital.            | 11. Mechanics  |
| University Hall. | 4. Medical Dep't. | 6. Dental Dep't.   | 8. Museum.  | 10. Homoeopathic Dep't. | 12. Observat'g |

# MAP OF A PART OF THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR.

SCALE APPROXIMATELY 1600 FEET TO THE INCH.





THE COURT HOUSE.

